

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY NEWS.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 1.

The Legislature organized to-day, by the choice of Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, and N. P. Banks, Jr., Speaker of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The correspondence between the Austrian charge and Mr. Webster, read in the Senate yesterday, gave general satisfaction. Mr. Webster's letter is bold, dignified and conclusive.

The Naval Court Marshal is sitting daily, and is engaged in the examination of witnesses.

Abram Lincoln is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Butterfield, as Commissioner of Land Office.

Snow falling here fast, the last four hours.

THE DEATH OF A HUSBAND AND A WIFE.

The Coroner was called yesterday afternoon to hold inquests upon the bodies of James Fraley and Sarah his wife who were found dead in their bed in the morning, at their dwelling on the West Chester Road, a mile or two west of the Market street bridge. Upon the investigation made by the Coroner it was ascertained that they had, with one of their children, been sleeping in a chamber adjoining which was another small room where they kept a coal fire burning all night. The gas from this fire had for several nights and days affected Mrs. Fraley, who, with her husband, were ignorant of the cause of the peculiar distress she experienced. After a thorough enquiry into the melancholy affair, the jury rendered a verdict that their death was caused by inhaling carbonic acid gas. They were about 30 years of age and were natives of England, the woman having been in this country four or five weeks. The child, it seems, escaped any serious effects from sleeping in the same room with his deceased parents.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Here are all necessary materials for the terrific romance.

FALKLAND TRAGEDY.—Great sensation has been caused in the department of the Countess by the arrest of the Countess du S.—and of the cure of the Countess du S.—on the charge of having poisoned the servant of the latter, in order to prevent her from revealing the adulterous connection which existed between them. The body of the servant, which the cure had caused to be buried with great haste, has been dug up and poison found in it. When the Count du S., a highly honorable man, heard of the discovery, he was so shocked that they should both commit suicide and that their child, aged eight, die with them. The Countess consented. A pan of charcoal was lighted, and the three fastened themselves in a close room. When, however, the father saw his son struggling in the agonies of death, his courage failed him, and he broke the window for air. Medical assistance having been promptly afforded, all three recovered. The Countess and her clerical paramour were lodged in the jail of Angouleme, to await their trial for the alleged murder.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

NEGRO WIT.—There is a tradition that one of the Esquires in Malden, Mass., had a slave who had been in his family until he was about seventy years of age. Perceiving that there was not much more work left in the old man, the Esquire took him one day and made him a somewhat pompous address, to the following effect: "You have been a faithful servant to me and my father before. I have been thinking what I should do in reward you for your services. I give you your freedom! you are your own master; you are your own man." Upon this the old negro shook his grizzled head and with a sly glance, smiling that he saw through the master's intentions, quietly replied: "No, no, Massa! you cat de meat, and now you mus pick de bone!"

QUAKER COURTSHIP.—"Martha does thee love me?" asked a quaker youth of one whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Ah, Martha! but dost thou regard me with that feeling the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth; I have tried to bestow my love on all, and I may have sometimes thought perhaps that thee was getting more than thy share."

THE HOLIDAYS. As a natural result of the feasting and drinking during the holidays, the blood will become impure and lay the body liable to sickness and disease; to prevent which, rest should be had daily to Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, an infallible remedy for all complaints arising from whatever cause they may.

Punch says that a British English Protestant discharged his servant because he has a Roman nose.

The Daily News.

NEWPORT,

BY CRANSTON & NORMAN,

127 THAMES STREET.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1831

Mr. Mountford, who lectures this evening before the Mechanics' Association, is an English Clergyman. On the title-page of one of his books he calls himself, in his quaint and antique style, "William Mountford, Clerk. He is the author of several volumes, which have been published, one of them for the first time, in this country, and read and re-read with great enthusiasm,—the two principle being "Martyria," a Tale, full of the finest moral and historical reflections, and suggested by early English martyrdom; the other, "Euthanasia," or Happy Death, being a series of conversations between a consumptive man and his aged uncle with whom he comes to reside and die. Mr. Mountford's style may be characterized as having a rich simplicity. There is, as we have intimated, a quaint air about it, at times, which carries one back to the olden days of Fuller, Herbert and Isaac Walton.

Mr. Mountford came to this country a year ago, as the guest of the Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Boston (so well known to our citizens by his lectures here,) who had been a great admirer of his writings, and edited them in this country—and by whose very high recommendation our Committee was induced to apply to him.

We have heard Mr. Mountford only in extempore speeches,—never in the pulpit, or in a set discourse; but we understand that he wins everywhere by a calm, beautiful eloquence of nervous thought and poetic expression,—a quiet strong current of enthusiasm,—the sparkling flow of a deep river of pure and rich ideas.

We give our readers a specimen of the "Martyria": "There is a preacher in the belfry as well as in the pulpit,—unimpassioned, but indefatigable. Long buried and fresh corpses lie around him, and across those dead bodies does the iron tongue of Time preach to the living audience beyond. All the faces in the Churchyard are turned upwards; the spire above them points with its finger into heaven; and often do the tombstones echo to the Sermon which Time preaches out of the tower, especially at the midnight peroration. But there is no attention nor hearing nor knowledge in these, never to be broken out by the voice of the last trumpet. We all bewail bitterly, and sometimes with an agony of sorrow, the sleep of death; and yet it is but little harder than the sleep of the world and is not nearly so awful. Wisdom lifeth up her voice in the streets; and is commonly as unheeded as if the streets were alleys in a graveyard; and, indeed, they are not unlike. For in every street, and on either side, many have a name that they live and are dead."

We think that we can ensure our readers who go to hear of "Our Ancestor," the Norman this evening, a picturesque, stirring and instructive lecture, which they will not soon forget.

We are glad to learn that our friend Lieut. Churchill has been ordered to his old post at Fort Adams, in this harbor; he arrived Tuesday evening.

A SEVERE SATIRE ON THE "UPPER TEN."—The N. Y. Evening Post says: "The young and beautiful Countess Dembiaski, who came to this country in July last, who is now honestly and nobly supporting herself by selling gowns in Nassau street, next door to the office of the Evening Post, was born the Princess Czarlowska. It is somewhat singular, that while foreigners are so much caressed in our fashionable circles this very lovely and accomplished young woman should not receive any attention whatever."

To which the *Courier and Enquirer* responds:

It does not so strike us. The lady, however highly born, however lovely and accomplished, has done nothing to make her the cynosure of eyes which see only through the glass of fashion.—She has never obtained herself on public notice—has never eloped—has committed no breach of decorum and challenged admiration for it, on the ground of her rank—she has lived the life of a true-hearted woman—what is there in this calculated to attract the attention, or enlist the sympathy of "fashionable circles?"

Mr. Rice, one of the editors of the California Courier, was attacked in the Merchants Exchange by Dr. Collier, the model artist, who attempted to cow him. The cause was an article which Rice published, exposing Collier's disgraceful exhibitions. Some accounts say that Collier got more than he bargained for, and came off second best.

TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT INDIANS.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, a treaty was concluded in the city of Washington, on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and between Ardavan S. Loughery, Commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned, Head Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe, of the other part; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Convention concluded in the city of Washington, this first day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and between Ardavan S. Loughery, Commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, and the undersigned Head Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe.

(Whereas the people composing the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians, have manifested an anxious desire to extinguish their tribal or national character and become citizens of the United States—believing their condition will, thereby, not only be ameliorated, but their welfare and prosperity greatly promoted. They have arrived at this conclusion in view of the fact that a new territory will, at no distant period, be organized by the Government of the United States, which will embrace within its limits their present lands and possessions, and thus they will again be surrounded by citizens of the United States. After a full consultation with their people, and upon mature reflection, the undersigned, representatives of the Wyandot nation, entertain the belief, that the evil effects always to be apprehended from such a state of things, will be avoided by their becoming citizens of the United States, and having the lands and other property accruing under treaty stipulations, now held in common by their people, fairly and equally divided among the individual owners, and secured to them in severalty:

And whereas, by the first article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Wyandot nation or tribe of Indians, on the 17th day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the said nation ceded and relinquished to the United States, all the lands and possessions owned or claimed by them, within the limits of the State of Ohio, and Michigan, in the United States, by the second article of the treaty aforesaid, stipulate and agree to "grant to the Wyandot nation a tract of land west of the Mississippi river, to contain one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres and to be located upon any lands owned by the United States, now set apart, or may in future set apart, for Indian use, and not already assigned to any other tribe or nation." And in further consideration of the aforesaid cession by the Wyandot nation, the United States by the third and succeeding articles of said treaty, agree "to pay the Wyandot nation a perpetual annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500) in specie," besides making other provision for the benefit of said nation, as follows: Blacksmith and assistant, \$750—iron and steel for shop, \$370—and for education purposes, \$500—all of which to be furnished and paid annually. It being expressly stipulated in the third article of the treaty before mentioned, that the annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, should include "all former annuities."

And, whereas, the Wyandot tribe of Indians were not put in possession of the one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, as stipulated in the second article of the treaty aforesaid; and they aver that in consequence of the United States having failed to comply with that stipulation, by not designating and conveying to them a country fit for farming purposes and suited to their wants, they were compelled to purchase a home, of which they were then destitute, from another tribe of Indians. Accordingly on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, they entered into a contract with the Delaware nation of Indians, by which they purchased of the last-mentioned nation, a tract of land containing thirty-six sections, (or twenty-three thousand and forty acres) and had granted to them, as a donation, three sections, (or nineteen hundred and twenty acres,) in addition, as set forth in the 1st and 2d articles of said contract or treaty, wherein these two tracts or sections of land are described as follows: "Three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, lying and being situated at the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers"—and the "thirty-six sections of land, each containing 640 acres, situated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, and adjoining on the west the aforesaid three donated sections, making in all thirty-nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point at the junction

of the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, running west along the Kansas river sufficiently far to include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence running north to the Missouri river; thence down the said river with its meanders to the place of beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square form as the rivers and territory ceded will admit of."

And, whereas, this said contract or treaty was ratified and confirmed by the United States, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 25, 1848; and which contains only the following provision: "That the Wyandot Indian nation shall take no better right or interest in and to said lands than is now vested in the Delaware nation of Indians."

The Representatives of the Wyandot nation, therefore, present a claim against the United States for the price of one hundred and forty-eight acres of land granted by the 2d article of the aforesaid treaty of March 17, 1842—fixing that price at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—and which claim, they conceive, is strengthened if not rendered valid, by the recognition of their purchase from the Delaware Indians on the part of the United States, as shown by the resolution confirmatory thereof, above cited. And they now ask that the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be allowed and paid to the Wyandot people in commutation of said claim.

And, whereas, the Commissioner on behalf of the United States, having carefully and attentively examined the application presented to him on behalf of the Wyandot nation both in regard to their desire to become citizens of the United States, and of their claims for payment, in money, for the lands granted to them by the treaty of 1842; and having, also, examined the public documents and other proofs, having reference to the subject, he is induced to believe, first,—that the Wyandot people have so far advanced in civilization as to be capable, generally, of managing their own affairs, and are qualified and calculated to become useful citizens, a large portion whereof being already engaged in agricultural pursuits; and secondly, that they have an equitable claim on the United States for the value of the lands granted to them by the treaty of 1842, aforesaid, but of which lands they were not possessed, in compliance with the stipulations of said treaty. In arriving at this conclusion, however, it is expressly understood that it is not to be considered as an admission by the United States of either the policy or expediency of commutating lands granted to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, for money, or in fixing the value of such lands so as to serve as a precedent hereafter. But, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, and in view of the Wyandot tribe of Indians agreeing to extinguish their national existence and become citizens of the United States; thereby relinquishing all claims now held in their tribal or national capacity, against the United States, the Commissioner aforesaid has agreed with the Wyandot Chief and Deputies, parties hereto, to conclude the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I. For and in consideration of the stipulations set forth in the following articles, the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim to the United States all the right, title and interest in the lands they now possess and occupy, or have ever possessed and held in common, either as original occupants of the soil, or acquired by virtue of treaty stipulations.

ARTICLE II. The Wyandot nation aforesaid, in further consideration of the stipulations contained in the following articles, hereby stipulate and agree that their existence, as a nation or tribe, shall terminate and become extinct upon the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States, and by the Chiefs and National Council of their nation. And in like manner do they relinquish all claims held by the Wyandot people, in their tribal or collective capacity against the United States, either on account of annuities arising out of treaty stipulations, or of any other character or description whatsoever; and that after the ratification of this treaty in the manner before mentioned, they will have no claim to be recognized by the Government of the United States in their tribal or national capacity, except so far as it may be necessary to carry into effect the several stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the foregoing grants and conditions, and for the purpose of gratifying the laudable desire expressed by the Wyandot people to become citizens of the United States, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the United States will pay them (the Wyandot people) for the one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, promised to them by the treaty of March 17, 1842, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounting to the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, in the manner following, to wit: One hundred thousand dollars shall be invested in United States stock, to bear interest from the ratification of this treaty, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government of the United States,

certificates of which stock shall be issued to the individuals now composing the Wyandot nation, in the manner and form hereinafter prescribed. And for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indians [preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States] to pay and extinguish all their just debts and liabilities, contracted in their tribal or collective capacity, either on account of the purchase of their lands from the Delaware nation or otherwise, the balance of eighty-five thousand dollars shall, upon the ratification of this treaty by the Senate, be advanced by the United States, in specie to the Chief and Deputies, signers hereto, or upon the draft or drafts drawn by them, or any two of them. And as the said Chief and Deputies are hereby made accountable for the faithful application of this fund, each and every draft or order they may draw upon it, will explicitly state the nature and character of the claim, and show that the debt or debts were fairly contracted by the properly constituted authorities of the Wyandot nation, and on account of the business of said nation; and after discharging all the national debts and liabilities of their tribe, they will distribute the balance, if any among their people, per capita.

ARTICLE IV. The United States further agree to a commutation of the annuity and other claims of the Wyandot Indians arising out of former treaty stipulations, and which are to be considered as being all embraced in the treaty of March 17, 1842. These annuities and other claims, producing an annual payment to the Wyandot nation of eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars, are hereby commuted for the sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$379,800.) And this sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, shall be added to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars stipulated to be funded, by the 3d article of this treaty; and the aggregate amount of four hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, shall constitute a general fund, to be equally divided among the Wyandot people, and certificates of stock to be issued therefor, as mentioned in the preceding article, so that each and every Wyandot citizen shall have an equal share of the common property thus to be divided.

ARTICLE V. The Wyandot tribe or nation having, by the first article of this treaty, extinguished their Indian or occupant title to all lands claimed or occupied by them the United States for the consideration hereinafter set forth, do hereby retrocede, convey, and guarantee in fee simple to the Wyandot people, all the lands conveyed or intended to be conveyed to them by the Delaware nation, in the treaty or contract entered into on the 14th of December, 1842, and ratified by the President and Congress of the United States, July 25, 1848, as fully shown in the preamble to this treaty; said tract or tracts of land containing thirty-nine sections, or twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. And the United States agree to cause an accurate survey of the boundary of these lands, to be made as soon after the ratification of this treaty as possible, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the said contract between the Delaware and Wyandot tribes.

ARTICLE VI. In order that a fair and equitable partition and apportionment of the Wyandot lands mentioned in the foregoing article, may be made, so that they may hereafter be held individually and severally, it is hereby mutually agreed between the contracting parties, that a commissioner, on the part of the United States, and three commissioners on the part of the Wyandot people, shall be appointed for that purpose—the latter to be appointed by the Chiefs and National Council of the Wyandot nation. The duty of the Board of Commissioners thus constituted, shall be to take a census of all the individuals belonging to the Wyandot nation, and entitled to personal benefits accruing under this treaty—to make an accurate register of their names, ages, occupations and general condition.—And after these facts are ascertained to the satisfaction of said Board of Commissioners, then they shall proceed to make a just partition and apportionment of the lands aforesaid, among the individuals of the Wyandot nation who, at the ratification of this treaty, reside upon the lands as citizens of said nation, and who are ascertained to be entitled to a share therein, according to the laws, usages, or agreements of said nation.

ARTICLE VII. It is expressly agreed and understood between the parties to this treaty, that the commissioners aforesaid, in making the partition and division provided for in the preceding article, shall not interfere with the buildings and improvements of individuals Wyandots, and in all cases, of this kind, such buildings and other improvements shall be embraced within the portion of the land allotted to the person who is properly in possession, and owner of the same, unless, by doing so, payable in justice will be done to other Wyandot citizens; and in all cases, the quality and location of the land must be taken into consideration in making allotment of quantity to individuals: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be

so construed as to abridge the value of the buildings or improvements (being individual property) in estimating the value of the lands.

ARTICLE VIII. The commissioners agreed upon in the foregoing articles, shall be appointed within six months after the ratification of this treaty; notice of which appointment on behalf of the United States shall be previously given to the Wyandot chiefs and council.—And after the said commissioners shall have performed the duties hereinbefore assigned to them, they shall make up a full report of their proceedings, setting forth the name of each person to whom they may have apportioned and allotted any part of said lands, with the name and condition of such person; showing who, upon proper proofs, are considered incompetent to take charge of their property, either as orphans, minors, insane persons, or for other causes; and also exhibit the quantity of land assigned to each person, with the metes and bounds of such allotments. And said commissioners shall make an accurate map of the whole survey and proceeding, to accompany their report, showing the partition and division aforesaid. This report and map when completed, shall be submitted to a convention of the Wyandot people, to be assembled for the purpose, after due notice given by the chiefs and national council; and after having all matters embraced in said report and map fully explained to them, their decision for or against the same shall be taken, in accordance with the usages of the tribe in such cases. If a full majority of those qualified to judge for themselves should declare themselves dissatisfied, it will be the duty of the commissioners to remove the cause of dissatisfaction if it can be properly done, in order that there shall be no just grounds of complaint. And whenever a majority of the persons interested, whose vote shall be taken as aforesaid, declare in favor of the partition and division made by the commissioners, and said report and proceedings are approved by the chiefs and national councils of the nation, they shall be considered as adopted by the Wyandot people—one copy whereof, with the accompanying map, shall be given to the chiefs and national council, to be hereafter deposited by them in the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory wherein their lands may be situated; and another copy to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington; and whenever the report and proceedings aforesaid are approved by the President of the United States, a patent shall be granted to each individual for his or her portion of said land, in the same manner that patents are issued to other citizens of the United States; and upon the same report, and in like manner, shall certificates of stock, as stipulated for in the 3d and 4th articles be issued to the individuals thus shown to be entitled thereto, with the reservation and restriction, only, contained in the following article:

ARTICLE IX. For the purpose of protecting the Wyandots, made citizens by this treaty, in the lands and other property which they are hereafter to hold in severalty, it is hereby mutually agreed between the commissioner on behalf of the United States and the Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot nation, that they shall not possess the right, until after the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty to alienate, by sale or otherwise, either their land or stock, herein provided for. And any sale or transfer made of such land or stock, or any portion thereof, before the expiration of five years as aforesaid, shall be considered null and void.—*Provided, however,* That if any individual or individuals of the Wyandot people produce satisfactory proof that such sale or transfer can be made, beneficially to themselves, then it may be done under the approval and sanction of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE X. All persons adjudged to be incompetent to take care of their property for the reasons and in the manner set forth in the 8th article of this treaty, shall become the wards of the United States; and all property acquired by them under the provisions of this treaty, shall be held in trust accordingly, until trustees and guardians can be legally appointed by a court of law, possessing competent jurisdiction over the same; and, in the mean time, trustees and guardians shall be designated by the Board of Commissioners hereinbefore mentioned, who shall in this respect take into consideration and act upon the recommendations of the chiefs and council of the Wyandot nation, and the selections thus made shall be approved by said chiefs and council.—Each and every trustee and guardian thus to be designated and appointed over the persons and property of the orphan or others not qualified to manage their own affairs, as before mentioned, shall be required to give bonds with sufficient security to the President of the United States, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust confided in them, and said bonds be approved by the President before any moneys or other property accruing under this treaty shall be placed in their hands for the education and maintenance of these wards of the United States, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

ARTICLE XI. All former treaties between the

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having purchased the
Estate of Silas Wright deceased, and
of CANDLE FACTORY, will sell
their lots and the public generally, are
willing to let carry on the business at the
place, No. 8 Shum street, which they will be
bound to convert a finance for the public, and
will not mind they can as time will allow
to be made to adapt.
W. H. R. M. G. & G. O. A. V.

ing Life, 32 Col. Ave. Also 1000
ing of C. P. S., Toronto, Ont. 1901, and N.
ing 136 The Kings Street, Montreal, N.
May 1901. A. H. STANLEY

(1) **FRANCIS MESTINS** Clerk-pub.
Post-Office at 12 1-2 cents per year
CARR & BROWN
May 1901. No. 149 The

(1) **WILLIAM COFFERFIELD**, No. 16, Green
W. M. 1000, 1001 The
NEW England, 1000, 1001 The

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
 71 Nassau St.,
 New York.

The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who have been appointed to the
 various offices of the Board of Directors of
 the City of New York, for the year 1890.
 The names are given in alphabetical order.
 The names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the offices of the Board of
 Directors of the City of New York, for
 the year 1890, are given in alphabetical
 order. The names of the persons who have
 been appointed to the offices of the Board
 of Directors of the City of New York, for
 the year 1890, are given in alphabetical
 order.

COAL: COAL!!
[The subscriber would inform a friend of the public that he has on hand a lot of Red Ash Stone and Lignite Coal. The latter came from the best mines in Pennsylvania, which he offers for sale at low prices in bulk or in town.]
CHARLES DEVEN:
University Wharf, South side of the Bay.

(to be bound) _____ may 23
 RASH GROVERUS—Having this day
 a shop, Orono, a large and well selected
 price Family Groceries, which will be at
 8 p.m. 24 No 4 and B Market
 Will move to a large stock of Foreign
 and have a fine assortment of American
 goods, at the lowest rates.
 and John P. Jones, Charles W. Shaw, B. J.
 and George W. Jones, all of whom are
 married, that residing in the town of
 the gentleman, Mrs. Charles W. Shaw, wife of
 of Portland, Maine. Sister of the said
 and rich Mary, George, and John, all
 respectively, for selection and to be
 and the price of the same, and
 after establishment.
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 THE NEW MAP OF NEW YORK
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 and is for sale at a low price
 and is intended for the use of

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By Stone Factors, Inc. for gold—
 dition of the gold very superior and
 and planning, design and pattern,
 received and found by
 WM. C. COZZEN,
 BERMUDA ANTIQUES
 I. E. COULTRE PAPER CO.
 R. H. TIDDALE & S.
 PATENT LAMP CO. Lamp
 CHICAGO. R. H. TIDDALE & S.
 WORD TO THE WISE IS
 CENT—The same is past and I
 want to tell you that I have expert to
 and the same is past and I have the
 BARNER & BOON
 No. 4 & 8 Market St

newly invented End Line
 Reg. 12